healthy man who soon developes cold and fever, while myriads of malaria animals are rapidly produced in his blood, and he becomes a source from which mosquitoes may draw infection wherewith to infect other healthy men.

This is the way malaria is spread.

3. *How to protect oneself from Malaria.*—It is clear from the above that if there were no mosquitoes there would be no malaria, and if we could prevent ourselves from being bitten by mosquitoes we should never contract malaria. The lesson is that we must try and get rid of the mosquitoes as far as possible, and if this is not entirely practicable we must keep out of the mosquitoe's way as much as possible. Now in order to maintain the existence of mosquitoes we must allow them a certain amount of stagnant water to breed in. For practical purposes it may be stated that mosquitoes cannot propagate their species without stagnant water. The secret of the extinction of mosquitoes is therefore to see that no stagnant water lies near our houses, that is, not within 500 yards of our houses. All stagnant pools must be drained, and those that cannot be drained ought to have fish grown in them if they are large, or kerosine oil poured on their surface weekly if they are small. A favorite place for malaria mosquitoes to grow is the hoof track of a bullock which may contain a quart or two of water. It is not every kind of mosquito that can spread malaria. The common mosquito that lives in dirty water in the back-yards does not spread malaria. The malaria mosquito likes clean water. Nevertheless it is well to destroy all sorts of mosquitoes, for the other kinds, if they do not spread malaria may spread other disease quite as bad. They all propagate their species in water, so the same procedure that destroys the malaria mosquito destroys the others also. So one must not keep chatties of water standing unemptied for days nor collection of dirty water undrained near the house. If we do we shall certainly be infested by mosquitoes. It is not enough that one house-holder observe these rules, every one in the village must do so. If any single villager neglects these rules he renders void the efforts of all the others, for the mosquitoes he breeds by his carelessness easily find their way into the other houses. Villagers should therefore punish any one of their members who by carelessness endanger their lives or interfere with their comfort in this way. So much for the actual destruction of the mosquito.

The next point to observe is to keep out of the mosquitoe's way as much as possible. As they only bite at night we should not expose ourselves where they exist at night. Workers should be in out of the fields before sun set. Then, if there are mosquitoes in the house itself, various methods are recommended for keeping them at a distance. The best is to sleep under a mosquito net, but only the wealthy can afford this. Filling the room with strong smoke is useful for an hour or so before lying down to rest. But unless the house is absolutely shut up the mosquitoes will come in very soon, and though the sleeper may be unconcious of it he will be bitten and perhaps inoculated with malaria. Smearing the body with certain oils is also of some use.

4. The best medicine to take for this disease is quinine which can be had very cheaply in the Post Offices, etc. For a person above 15 years, ten grains every 8 hours is the proper dose, to be continued for 24 hours after the fever ceases. Between 5 and 15 years, 2½ grains for 5 years and an extra ½ grain for each additional year. An infant 3 months old can take one grain every 8 hours—a year old can take 2 grains, and then ½ grain for each year above this till the 5th year. The medicine often causes noises in the ears but this soon passes off. A purge should always be taken before beginning quinine unless diarrhœa already exist.

J. SMYTH, M.D., *Lt.-Col.*, I. M. S.,
Offg. Sr. Surgn. & Sany. Comr., M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Notification dated 9th November 1904.

It is hereby notified for the general information of the public that the travellers' bungalow at Dodballapur will be closed to travellers, from 1st to 7th December 1904, both days inclusive, as it will be required for the occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, from the 4th to the 6th December 1904.

Notification dated 14th November 1904.

1. It is hereby notified for public information that the undermentioned Jodi village, which has been duly attached in satisfaction of the arrears of revenue due to Government (as shown in the subjoined statement) by the said Jodidars, will be sold by public auction at the place and on the date mentioned in the annexed statement. The sale will commence at 12 A.M. on the date specified, and the village will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve.

2. Provided that when a village is divided into separate recognized vrittis, the Deputy Commissioner may, at his option, instead of selling the village as a whole, sell each vritti separately.

3. The purchaser will be required to deposit twenty-five per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale, and where the remainder of the purchase money may not be paid within fifteen days from the day of sale, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

4. When such deposit shall not be made nor the remaining purchase money paid up, the lands shall be re-sold at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

5. Persons bidding at the sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals, otherwise their bids may be rejected.

6. The sale shall be stayed, if the defaulters or any other person acting on their behalf or claiming an interest in the land, tender the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest and other charges, before the property is knocked down or give satisfactory proof that the amount of arrears, etc., has been paid up or furnish security under Section 170 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

7. Purchaser having completed the payment of the purchase money will, as soon as the sale has been confirmed, be placed in immediate possession, and the village will be registered in the name of the purchaser, and a certificate of sale, signed and sealed by the Deputy Commissioner, will be granted to him. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government are not responsible for errors of description and in estimated extent.

8. Provided, parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the sale, shall be at liberty to appeal to the Dewan within ninety days from the day of sale, and the purchase shall be conditional on the final order in such appeal.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	Names of Jodidars.	Estimated extent.		Estimated gross rental or beriz.			Quit-rent payable annually to Government.	Arrears of Government revenue for which village is to be sold.			Date of sale, etc.	Place of sale.
						A. g.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Bangalore.	Devanhalli.	Kundana.	Jodi Heggana-halli.	Nanjunda Pandit and others.	Peramboke	44 22	0	12	0	Shobhakritu ...	77	7	8	20th December 1904.	Devanhalli Taluk Office.
					Dry ...	525 33	291	8	0	Subhakritu ...	219	11	0		
										Process fee ..	4	0	0		
					Wet ...	22 10	41	12	0						
					Garden ...	13 19	61	0	0	Total ...	301	2	8		
					Total ...	606 4	395	0	0						

Note.—The sale is free from all tenures, encumbrances and rights created by the Jodidars or any of their predecessors in title or in anywise subsisting against them.